

A, at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 31, 1918, by the Salubrin Laboratory, Grand Crossing, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of alcohol, ethyl acetate, and water, with a trace of aldehyde.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements appearing in the circular accompanying, on the carton enclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for ringworm, eczema, pimples, and other irritated conditions of the skin, dandruff and falling hair, to break a fever or to cure a cold, pneumonia, rheumatic aches and pains, vaginal discharge, hemorrhoids, rectal ulcers, and constipation, in all diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, lockjaw, cholera, consumption, typhoid fever, blood poisoning, boils and pimples, catarrhs, asthma, erysipelas, overstrained and inflamed eyes, glands swollen, barber's itch, headache, herpes, itch, scabies, poison ivy, poison oak, prickly heat, shingles, milkblotch, acne, psoriasis, rash, salt rheum, tetter, stomach troubles, diarrhea, thrush, varicose veins, painful menstruation, falling of the womb, and neuralgia pains in vagina or womb, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On July 15, 1919, the Salubrin Laboratory, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$75, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8511. Misbranding of Gin-berry Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 5½ Dozen Packages, More or Less, of Gin-berry Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10565. I. S. No. 15036-r. S. No. E-1548.)

On June 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen packages of Gin-berry Capsules, at Williamsport, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 24, 1919, by the Henry S. Wampole Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mass composed essentially of cubebs, balsam of copaiba, santal oil, magnesia, and alum.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements in the circular accompanying, and on the cartons enclosing the article, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for clap, gonorrhea, gleet, or any discharge from the urinary organs, whereas it was not effective.

On December 1, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8512. Misbranding of H. G. C. U. S. * * * v. 111 Bottles of H. G. C. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10394. I. S. No. 6314-r. S. No. C-1309.)

On June 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 111

bottles of an article of drugs, labeled in part "H. G. C. * * * Acme Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd., N. O., La.," in the original packages at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 21, 1919, from New Orleans, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was accompanied by a circular containing, in substance, the following statements: "* * * H. G. C. for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites. It is a non-poisonous injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites * * * For Leucorrhœa and Whites in females * * * For catarrhal conditions. Coryza, Nasal Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Chronic Catarrh of the Head. * * * Conjunctivitis, Catarrh of the Mucous Membrane Covering the Inner Surface of the Eyelids. * * * Inflammation of the Bladder * * * Hemorrhoids, Piles. * * * For ulcers and open sores it has antiseptic and healing qualities."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, one a liquid composed essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine, and the other a package containing magnesium sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements contained in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drug, were false and fraudulent in that said drug product did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and was not a cure, treatment, or remedy for the diseases and conditions therein enumerated.

On April 20, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8513. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. James A. McHenry, Ella E. Bryan, Cecile E. Bryan, Mabel B. Berry, George A. Bryan, Walter J. Bryan, Raymond F. Bryan, Leta M. Bryan, and Henry Boggs. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11032. I. S. No. 5807-r.)

On January 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James A. McHenry, Ella E. Bryan, Cecile E. Bryan, Mabel B. Berry, George A. Bryan, Walter J. Bryan, Raymond F. Bryan, Leta M. Bryan, and Henry Boggs, trading as McHenry & Bryan, at Fayetteville, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 5, 1918, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article, labeled "Crax," which was adulterated.

Examination of a representative sample of the article, consisting of 8 cases, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 27.8 per cent of inedible eggs.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that the article was food and consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 22, 1920, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8514. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Logan County Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11118. I. S. No. 6728-r.)

On November 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Logan County Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Ark., alleging shipment by the said defendant, on or about October 11, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Arkansas into the